

ISSN: 2088-6799



PROCEEDINGS

International Seminar

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT V

September 2–3, 2015



Revised Edition

Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah



Proceedings International Seminar Language Maintenance and Shift V

“The Role of Indigenous Languages in Constructing Identity”

September 2—3, 2015

xviii+433 hlm. 21 x 29,7 cm

ISSN: 2088-6799

Revised Edition

Compiled by:

Herudjati Purwoko (Indonesia)
Agus Subiyanto (Indonesia)
Wuri Sayekti (Indonesia)
Tohom Marthin Donius Pasaribu (Indonesia)
Yudha Thianto (United States of America)
Priyankoo Sarmah (India)
Zane Goebel (Australia)

**Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah**

Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang
Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717
Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com
Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id/lamas

NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift V (LAMAS V for short) is a continuation of the previous LAMAS seminars conducted annually by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in cooperation with *Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah*.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists 92 papers presented at the seminar. Of these papers, 5 papers are presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Aron Reppmann, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, USA), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, USA), Dr. Priyankoo Sarmah, Ph.D. (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India), Helena I.R. Agustien, Ph.D. (Semarang State University, Indonesia), and Dr. M. Suryadi, M.Hum. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, the papers are in sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, theoretical linguistics, antropolinguistics, pragmatics, applied linguistics, and discourse analysis.

NOTE FOR REVISED EDITION

There is a little change in this revised edition, which as the shifting of some parts of the article by Tatan Tawami and Retno Purwani Sari entitled “Sundanese Identity Represented by the Talents of *Ini Talkshow* A Study of Pragmatics” on page 166 to 167. This has an impact on the change of table of contents.

SCHEDULE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT V
"The Role of Indigenous Languages in Constructing Identity"

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2015					
TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
07.00 - 08.00	REGISTRATION			LOBBY	Committee
08.00 - 08.15	SPEECH FROM THE COMMITTEE			KRYPTON	Head of Committee
08.15 - 08.30	OPENING			KRYPTON	Dean of FIB Undip
08.30 - 10.30	PLENARY SESSION 1			KRYPTON	Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum.
	Prof. Aron Reppmann, Ph.D.	CODE SWITCHING IN CARTHAGE: AUGUSTINE'S USE OF THE PUNIC LANGUAGE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CULTURAL UNITY	1 - 7		
	Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D.	LOAN WORDS AS SHAPERS OF IDENTITY IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF CHRISTIAN SONGS INTRODUCED BY THE VOC	19 - 27		
	Dr. Priyankoo Sarmah, Ph.D.	LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: THE ASSAM SORA PERSPECTIVE	8 - 18		
10.30 - 11.00	COFFEE BREAK			RESTO	
11.00 - 12.30	PARALLEL 1 A			KRYPTON I	Committee
	Nasariah Mansor, Nooriza Wahab	ANALISIS KESALAHAN BAHASA: PERBANDINGAN ANTARA PELAJAR KELAS CEMERLANG DAN PELAJAR KELAS KURANG CEMERLANG	328 - 331		
	Deli Nirmala	ATTITUDES TOWARDS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND ITS MAINTENANCE BY THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY	58 - 62		
	Pradnya Permanasari	WILL JAVANESE LANGUAGE BECOME EXTINCT?	114 - 118		
	Siti Suharsih	PENGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN DI KALANGAN MAHASISWA (STUDI KASUS PADA DUA PTN DI PROPINSI BANTEN)	378 - 381	KRYPTON II	Committee
	PARALLEL 1 B				
	Ahmad Jazuly	IMPLEMENTASI PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA PADA ANAK USIA DINI	201 - 205		
	Eric Kunto Aribowo	SELAMATKAN PERKAWINANMU, SELAMATKAN BAHASAMU: CATATAN MENGENAI DAMPAK POSITIF PERKAWINAN ENDOGAMI TERHADAP BAHASA MASYARAKAT KETURUNAN ARAB DI PASAR KLIWON SURAKARTA	271 - 275		
	Sudirman Wilian	PELESTARIAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENULISAN DAN PENERBITAN BUKU	387 - 391		
	Ika Inayati	PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PUISI TERJEMAHAN	296 - 299		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
11.00 - 12.30	PARALLEL 1 C			KRYPTON III	Committee
	Jumharia Djamereng	INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF TAMIL LANGUAGE AMONG INDIAN SOCIETIES IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA	77 - 80		
	Masruddin	WOTU LANGUAGE IN ENDANGERED PHASE : SOLUTION FOR REVITALIZING WOTU LANGUAGE	91 - 94		
	Siti Fitriati	GAYA BAHASA DALAM SASTRA LISAN LAMPUNG PEPANCOGH	374 - 377		
	Sofi Aulia Rahmania	RAGAM DIALEK PADA MASYARAKAT TUTUR KABUPATEN DEMAK	382 - 386		
	PARALLEL 1 D			MATRIX	Committee
	Ribut Surjowati	NEWSPAPER IDEOLOGY: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON 2002 BALI BOMBING AND PAPUA CONFLICT REPORTED BY SYDNEY MORNING HERALD	129 - 133		
	Risha Devina Rahzanie	KEBERPIHAKAN BAHASA JURNALISTIK MEDIA MASSA DALAM KERAJAAN JOKOWI	365 - 368		
	Nurhayati	POLITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF MEGAWATI'S SPEEC IN THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE PDIP	105 - 109		
	P. Ari Subagyo	JEJAK KUASA DALAM SABDA RAJA DAN DHAWUH RAJA: TINJAUAN ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS	350 - 354		
12.30 - 13.30	LUNCH BREAK			RESTO	
13.30 - 15.00	PARALLEL 2 A			KRYPTON I	Committee
	Rosida Tiurma Manurung	ANALISIS DIMENSI SOSIAL, BUDAYA, DAN EKONOMI DALAM FENOMENA ALIH KODE DI RUSUNAWA	369 - 373		
	Antonius Suratno, Cecilia T Murniati, Emilia N Aydawati	A STUDY OF THE PERCPTUAL BELIEFS AND THE USE OF INFORMAION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING	39 - 43		
	Pradiptia Wulan Utami	ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE DALAM ACARA "BUKAN SEKEDAR WAYANG" DI NET TV: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK	355 - 359		
	Rin Surtantini, Teguh Imam Subarkah	LANGUAGE INFERIORITY OF NON-MAINSTREAM VERNACULAR: A CASE OF NGAPAK AND BANDHEK DIALECTS	124 - 128		
	PARALLEL 2 B			KRYPTON II	Committee
	Agus Hari Wibowo	PERMASALAHAN PENGUCAPAN BUNYI VOKAL BAHASA INGGRIS	197 - 200		
	Apriliya Dwi Prihatiningtyas	PENGARUH SISTEM FONOLOGI BAHASA PERTAMA TERHADAP PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA KEDUA: STUDI KASUS PADA PENUTUR BAHASA CINA DAN JEPANG	229 - 232		
	Eko Widiyanto	INTERFERENSI BAHASA ARAB DAN BAHASA JAWA PADA TUTURAN MASYARAKAT PONDOK PESANTREN SEBAGAI GEJALA PERGESERAN BAHASA	262 - 266		
	Taufik Suadiyatno	MOTHER-TONGUE (L1) PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCEIN THE SPOKEN ENGLISH OF SOUVENIR SELLERS IN LOMBOK	170 - 174		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.30 - 15.00	PARALLEL 2 C			KRYPTON III	Committee
	Amy Sabila	SEBAMBANGAN CULTURAL SOCIETY IN THE DISTRICT OF LAMPUNG PEPADUN KIBANG BUDI JAYA UNIT 6 TULANG BAWANG LAMPUNG	210 - 214		
	Pininta Veronika Silalahi	LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY IN THE WEDDING CEREMONY OF BATAK TOBA	110 - 113		
	Raheni Suhita, Djoko Sulaksono, Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	DAYA PRAGMATIK DAN FUNGSI MANTRA PENGLARISAN BAGI MASYARAKAT JAWA	360 - 364		
	Adam Damanhuri	MADURESE PROVERBS (A SOCIOLINGUISTICS COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE OF MADURESE MEANING OF LIFE)	28 - 29		
	PARALLEL 2 D			MATRIX	Committee
	Angga Cahyaning Utami	REALISASI TUTURAN EKSPRESIF TENAGA KERJA WANITA DALAM FILM MINGGU PAGI DI VICTORIA PARK	215 - 219		
	Rosaria Mita Amalia, Rani Sitifitriani	APPLICATION OF PERFORMATIVE CONCEPT ON ENGLISH LEGAL DOCUMENTS: A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS	134 - 138		
	Athiyah Salwa	THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN INDONESIAN SONG LYRICS	248 - 252		
	Cahyo Ramadani, Aris Munandar	PRESERVING VERNACULARS IN INDONESIA: A BILINGUAL VERNACULAR-ENGLISH DICTIONARY APPROACH	49 - 53		
15.00 - 16.30	PARALLEL 3 A			KRYPTON I	Committee
	Titi Puji Lestari	PERILAKU SOSIAL MASYARAKAT INDONESIA AKIBAT KOSA KATA SERAPAN BAHASA ASING DALAM BIDANG TEKNOLOGI DAN KULINER	399 - 403		
	Eny Setyowati, Sri Pamungkas	PERSINGGUNGAN ANTARBAHASA MASYARAKAT NELAYAN DI PESISIR PANTAI SELATAN PACITAN	267 - 270		
	Clara Herlina Karjo	IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOWARDS LANGUAGE SHIFT AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	54 - 57		
	Melor Fauzita Binti Md. Yusoff	AMALAN KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA BAHASA ARAHAN GOLONGAN MAHASISWA	308 - 312		
	PARALLEL 3 B			KRYPTON II	Committee
	Nursyifa Azzahro	MAKNA SIMBOLIK PERMAINAN CINGCIRIPIT SERTA MANFAATNYA BAGI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER ANAK	345 - 349		
	I Nengah Suandi	PENYUSUNAN KAMUS SERAPAN SEBAGAI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH DI INDONESIA	291 - 295		
	Favorita Kurwidaria	KEUNIKAN DAN KEESTETISAN PEMAKAIAN BAHASA RINENGGA DALAM WACANA PANYANDRA UPACARA ADAT PERNIKAHAN MASYARAKAT JAWA	286 - 290		
	Lalu Ari Irawan, Susanto, Suharsono	THINK IN SASAK, SPEAK IN ENGLISH	86 - 90		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
15.00 - 16.30	PARALLEL 3 C			KRYPTON III	Committee
	Faizah Ahmad, Hishamudin Isam, Mashetoh Abd Mutalib	PERSEPSI GURU TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN DATA KORPUS DALAM PENGAJARAN TATA BAHASA BAHASA MELAYU	285 - 289		
	Suparto	ADJECTIVISH INDONESIAN VERBS: A COGNITIVE SEMANTICS PERSPECTIVE	161 - 165		
	Mulyadi	CATEGORIZATION OF EMOTION VERBS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	95 - 99		
	Siyaswati	POLITENESS STRATEGY IN AMERICAN FOLKTALES: "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"	143 - 146		
	PARALLEL 3 D			MATRIX	Committee
	Prihantoro	PROPER WORDS TO COMMON WORDS CONVERSION: THE FAMOUS, THE INFAMOUS AND THE GROWTH OF INFORMAL LEXICON	119 - 123		
	Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih	PERSEPSI HIGH FUNCTIONING AUTISM TERHADAP ASPEK FONEMIS	409 - 412		
	Netty Nurdiyani	NAMA DIRI ANAK JAWA DI ERA GLOBAL	332 - 335		
	Ani Rachmat	ISTILAH KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI FRAGMEN DARI NATIONAL WORLD-VIEW	220 - 223		
16.30 - 17.00	COFFEE BREAK			RESTO	
19.00 - 21.00	DINNER			KRYPTON	
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2015					
07.30 - 08.00	REGISTRATION			LOBBY	Committee
08.00 - 10.00	PLENARY SESSION 2			KRYPTON	Drs. Pardi, M.Hum. & Herudjati Purwoko Ph.D.
	Prof. Dr. Mahsun, M.S.	-			
	Helena I.R. Agustien, Ph.D.	PENINGKATAN LITERASI SEKOLAH: APA IMPLIKASINYA BAGI PARA PENDIDIK?	187 - 191		
	M. Suryadi	TRIPILAR PELURUSLERESAN BASA ALUS SEMARANGAN UPAYA TERHADAP PELESTARIAN BAHASA IBU	192 - 196		
10.00 - 10.30	COFFEE BREAK			RESTO	
10.30 - 12.30	PARALLEL 4 A			KRYPTON I	Committee
	Asrofah, Festi Himatu Karima, Larasati	FETISME BAHASA DALAM LAGU POPULER	243 - 247		
	Y.B. Agung Prasaja	REVISITING MODEL OF READING COMPREHENSION IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	180 - 182		
	Nungki Heriyati, M. Rayhan Bustam	PEMENANG VS "ORANG YANG KALAH": REFLEKSI IDENTITAS DAN BUDAYA BANGSA	336 - 340		
	Susi Machdalena	KEUNIKAN ANTROPONIM RUSIA KAJIAN ANTROPONIMIKA	396 - 398		
	Ali Badrudin	MENGUNGKAP PENGETAHUAN LOKAL MASYARAKAT JAWA DALAM BERINTERAKSI DENGAN LINGKUNGAN MELALUI SASMITA JAWA	206 - 209		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
10.30 - 12.30	PARALLEL 4 B			KRYPTON II	Committee
	Asih Prihandini, Novian Denny Nugraha	KONSUKSI BAHASA DALAM SLOGAN (TAGLINE) IDENTITAS TUJUAN WISATA (DESTINATION BRANDING) DI ENAM KOTA DI INDONESIA	238 - 242		
	Welsi Damayanti	FONOLOGI BAHASA MELAYU PROVINSI RIAU DAN BAHASA MINANG TANAH DATAR SUMATERA BARAT	426 - 429		
	Antonio Constantino Soares	PASSIVE-LIKE CONSTRUCTIONS IN MAKASAE LANGUAGE	35 - 38		
	Indrawati Pusparini	THE LANGUAGE STYLE ANALYSIS IN JOB ADVERTISEMENT FOUND IN KOMPAS NEWSPAPER	72 - 76		
	Mohd. Rasdi bin Saamah, Abu Hassan Abdul	PERSAMAAN LAMBANG DAN MAKNA DALAM PERIBAHASA SEMAI DAN PERIBAHASA MELAYU	313 - 317		
	PARALLEL 4 C			KRYPTON III	Committee
	Asep Burhan Nurdin, Dina Manda Putri, Dina Rosdiana, Pripta Alina Pergiawati	THE PRESERVATION OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE IN MULTI-ETHNIC FAMILIES: THE RESEARCH OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN SAWARNA VILLAGE, BAYAH SUB-DISTRICT, LEBAK REGENCY	233 - 237		
	Veria Septianingti	MORFOFONEMIK BAHASA INDONESIA DAN BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN MORFOLOGI KONTRASTIF	417 - 420		
	Trisnowati Tanto	LANGUAGE PLAY AND ITS FUNCTIONS IN CHILDREN'S FICTION	175 - 179		
	Herudjati Purwoko	LET'S "HAVE A LISTEN" TO A RADIO TALK	67 - 71		
	Juanda	"PUPUH" SEBUAH PROYEKSI PENGEMBANGAN KARAKTER SISWA	300 - 303		
	PARALLEL 4 D			MATRIX	Committee
	Kasno Pamungkas	WORD FORMATION AND PRODUCT NAMING STRATEGY: A STUDY OF MORPHOLOGY	81 - 85		
	Tubiyono	PENG-IKON-AN WANITA KARIR DALAM MEDIA CETAK	413 - 416		
	Afritta Dwi Martyawati	SIKAP BAHASA ETNIS JAWA TERHADAP BAHASA JAWA DI LUAR HOMELANDNYA	193 - 196		
	Nunung Supriadi	PERAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANYUMAS TERHADAP PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA MANDARIN DI PURWOKERTO	341 - 344		
12.30 - 13.30	LUNCH BREAK			RESTO	
13.30 - 15.30	PARALLEL 5 A			KRYPTON I	Committee
	Andi Rizki Fauzi	PROMOTING OUTCOME BASED LEARNING (OBL) IN A LINGUISTICS COURSE	30 - 34		
	Baharuddin	NATURALNESS IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN	44 - 48		
	Farikah	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TALKING STICK TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING WRITING OF HORTATORY EXPOSITION TEXTS	63 - 66		
	Nani Sunarni	PEMAKNAAN LEKSIKON GERAKAN TARI TRADISI SEBAGAI IDENTITAS MASYARAKAT SUNDA (LC)	323 - 327		
	Euis Kurniasih	KATA SAPAAN DALAM SAWALA LUHUNG MASYARAKAT ADAT KARUHUN URANG	276 - 280		

TIME	NAME	TITLE	PAGE	ROOM	CHAIR PERSON
13.30 - 15.30	PARALLEL 5 B			KRYPTON II	Committee
	Annisa Herdini	STRUKTUR SILABEL BAHASA INDONESIA: KAJIAN TEORI OPTIMALITAS	224 - 228		
	Desie Natalia	SUNDANESE VOCABULARIES IN KAMUS URBAN INDONESIA: AN EFFORT TOWARD POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE THROUGH LEXICOGRAPHIC TRANSLATION	253 - 256		
	Wati Kurniawati	AKOMODASI TUTURAN MASYARAKAT SAMBAU DI WILAYAH PERBATASAN	421 - 425		
	Suharno	TRANSLATION AND CROSS CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING (CCU)	156 - 160		
	Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman	PERAN INTEGRASI LEKSIKAL BAHASA MELAYU MALAYSIA KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA PADA MASYARAKAT DESA TANJUNG ARU KECAMATAN SEBATIK TIMUR	430 - 433		
	PARALLEL 5 C			KRYPTON III	Committee
	Subur Laksmono Wardoyo, Ririn Ambarini, Sri Suneki	DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL VALUES AND CONSTRUCTIVISM THROUGH THE BILINGUAL LEARNING MODEL WITH A BCCT APPROACH (BEYOND CENTER AND CIRCLE TIME) IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN SEMARANG1	151 - 155		
	Sri Rejeki Urip	PRAGMATICS IN THE FRENCH CLASSROOM AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	147 - 150		
	Djarmika	KUALITAS KETERAMPILAN BERBAHASA JAWA PENUTUR BELIA DI SURAKARTA: SEBUAH FENOMENA PEMEROLEHAN BAHASA	257 - 261		
	Muhammad Iqbal Suhartomo, Riza Taufiq Rizki	BENTUK PERCAKAPAN WACANA HUMOR PADA ACARA PSBUKERS ANTV : SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK	318 - 322		
	Tatan Tawami, Retno Purwani Sari	SUNDANESE IDENTITY REPRESENTED BY THE TALENTS OF INI TALKSHOW A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS	166 - 169		
	PARALLEL 5 D			MATRIX	Committee
	Kahar Dwi Prihantono	PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENERJEMAHAN TEATRIKAL	304 - 307		
	Titin Lestari	KONSEP PENGETAHUAN DALAM PUPUJIAN SUNDA KANGJENG NABI: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA GIRI ASIH KAB. BANDUNG BARAT	404 - 408		
	Mytha Candria	THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE	100 - 104		
	Rukni Setyawati	REALIZING THE GREAT NATION THROUGH CULTURAL LITERACY	139 - 142		
	Sumarlam, Djarmika, Sri Pamungkas	GANGGUAN EKSPRESI BERBAHASA PADA PENDERITA DEMENSIA DI KOTA SURAKARTA	392 - 395		
15.30 - 16.00	CLOSING			KRYPTON	Head of Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Note	iii
Note for Revised Edition	v
Schedule of the International Seminar Language Maintenance and Shift V	vii
Table of Contents	xiii
CODE SWITCHING IN CARTHAGE: AUGUSTINE'S USE OF THE PUNIC LANGUAGE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CULTURAL UNITY	
Aron Reppmann	1
LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND SHIFT: THE ASSAM SORA PERSPECTIVE	
Priyankoo Sarmah	8
LOAN WORDS AS SHAPERS OF IDENTITY IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY MALAY: A HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS STUDY OF CHRISTIAN SONGS INTRODUCED BY THE VOC	
Yudha Thianto	19
MADURESE PROVERBS (A SOCIOLINGUISTICS COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE OF MADURESE MEANING OF LIFE)	
Adam Damanhuri	28
PROMOTING OUTCOME BASED LEARNING (OBL) IN A LINGUISTICS COURSE	
Andi Rizki Fauzi	30
PASSIVE-LIKE CONSTRUCTIONS IN MAKASAE LANGUAGE	
Antonio Constantino Soares	35
A STUDY OF THE PERCEPTUAL BELIEFS AND THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING	
Antonius Suratno, Cecilia T Murniati, Emilia N Aydawati	39
NATURALNESS IN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN	
Baharuddin	44
PRESERVING VERNACULARS IN INDONESIA: A BILINGUAL VERNACULAR-ENGLISH DICTIONARY APPROACH	
Cahyo Ramadani, Aris Munandar	49
IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA TOWARDS LANGUAGE SHIFT AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
Clara Herlina Karjo	54
ATTITUDES TOWARDS JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND ITS MAINTENANCE BY THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY	
Deli Nirmala	58

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TALKING STICK TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING WRITING OF HORTATORY EXPOSITION TEXTS	
Farikah	63
LET'S "HAVE A LISTEN" TO A RADIO TALK	
Herudjati Purwoko	67
THE LANGUAGE STYLE ANALYSIS IN JOB ADVERTISEMENT FOUND IN KOMPAS NEWSPAPER	
Indrawati Pusparini	72
INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN THE MAINTENANCE OF TAMIL LANGUAGE AMONG INDIAN SOCIETIES IN MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA	
Jumharia Djamereng	77
WORD FORMATION AND PRODUCT NAMING STRATEGY: A STUDY OF MORPHOLOGY	
Kasno Pamungkas	81
THINK IN SASAK, SPEAK IN ENGLISH	
Lalu Ari Irawan, Susanto, Suharsono	86
WOTU LANGUAGE IN ENDANGERED PHASE : SOLUTION FOR REVITALIZING WOTU LANGUAGE	
Masruddin	91
CATEGORIZATION OF EMOTION VERBS IN BAHASA INDONESIA	
Mulyadi	95
THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' USE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE	
Mytha Candria	100
POLITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF MEGAWATI'S SPEECH IN THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE PDIP	
Nurhayati	105
LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY IN THE WEDDING CEREMONY OF BATAK TOBA	
Pininta Veronika Silalahi	110
WILL JAVANESE LANGUAGE BECOME EXTINCT?	
Pradnya Permanasari	114
PROPER WORDS TO COMMON WORDS CONVERSION: THE FAMOUS, THE INFAMOUS AND THE GROWTH OF INFORMAL LEXICON	
Prihantoro	119
LANGUAGE INFERIORITY OF NON-MAINSTREAM VERNACULAR: A CASE OF NGAPAK AND BANDHEK DIALECTS	
Rin Surtantini, Teguh Imam Subarkah	124
NEWSPAPER IDEOLOGY: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON 2002 BALI BOMBING AND PAPUA CONFLICT REPORTED BY SYDNEY MORNING HERALD	
Ribut Surjowati	129

APPLICATION OF PERFORMATIVE CONCEPT ON ENGLISH LEGAL DOCUMENTS: A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS	
Rosaria Mita Amalia, Rani Sitifitriani	134
REALIZING THE GREAT NATION THROUGH CULTURAL LITERACY	
Rukni Setyawati	139
POLITENESS STRATEGY IN AMERICAN FOLKTALES: "JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"	
Siyaswati	143
PRAGMATICS IN THE FRENCH CLASSROOM AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	
Sri Rejeki Urip	147
DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL VALUES AND CONSTRUCTIVISM THROUGH THE BILINGUAL LEARNING MODEL WITH A BCCT APPROACH (BEYOND CENTER AND CIRCLE TIME) IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN SEMARANG1	
Subur Laksmo Wardoyo, Ririn Ambarini, Sri Suneki	151
TRANSLATION AND CROSS CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING (CCU)	
Suharno	156
ADJECTIVISH INDONESIAN VERBS: A COGNITIVE SEMANTICS PERSPECTIVE	
Suparto	161
SUNDANESE IDENTITY REPRESENTED BY THE TALENTS OF INI TALKSHOW A STUDY OF PRAGMATICS	
Tatan Tawami, Retno Purwani Sari	166
MOTHER-TONGUE (L1) PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN THE SPOKEN ENGLISH OF SOUVENIR SELLERS IN LOMBOK	
Taufik Suadiyatno	170
LANGUAGE PLAY AND ITS FUNCTIONS IN CHILDREN'S FICTION	
Trisnowati Tanto	175
REVISITING MODEL OF READING COMPREHENSION IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	
Y.B. Agung Prasaja	180
PENINGKATAN LITERASI SEKOLAH: APA IMPLIKASINYA BAGI PARA PENDIDIK?	
Helena I.R. Agustien	183
TRIPILAR PELURUSLERESAN BASA ALUS SEMARANGAN UPAYA TERHADAP PELESTARIAN BAHASA IBU	
M. Suryadi	188
SIKAP BAHASA ETNIS JAWA TERHADAP BAHASA JAWA DI LUAR HOMELANDNYA	
Afritta Dwi Martyawati	193
PERMASALAHAN PENGUCAPAN BUNYI VOKAL BAHASA INGGRIS	
Agus Hari Wibowo	197

IMPLEMENTASI PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA PADA ANAK USIA DINI	
Ahmad Jazuly	201
MENGUNGKAP PENGETAHUAN LOKAL MASYARAKAT JAWA DALAM BERINTERAKSI DENGAN LINGKUNGAN MELALUI SASMITA JAWA	
Ali Badrudin	206
SEBAMBANGAN CULTURAL SOCIETY IN THE DISTRICT OF LAMPUNG PEPADUN KIBANG BUDI JAYA UNIT 6 TULANG BAWANG LAMPUNG	
Amy Sabila	210
REALISASI TUTURAN EKSPRESIF TENAGA KERJA WANITA DALAM FILM MINGGU PAGI DI VICTORIA PARK	
Angga Cahyaning Utami	215
ISTILAH KEKERABATAN SEBAGAI FRAGMEN DARI NATIONAL WORLD-VIEW	
Ani Rachmat	220
STRUKTUR SILABEL BAHASA INDONESIA: KAJIAN TEORI OPTIMALITAS	
Annisa Herdini	224
PENGARUH SISTEM FONOLOGI BAHASA PERTAMA TERHADAP PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA KEDUA: STUDI KASUS PADA PENUTUR BAHASA CINA DAN JEPANG	
Apriliya Dwi Prihatiningtyas	229
THE PRESERVATION OF SUNDANESE LANGUAGE IN MULTI-ETHNIC FAMILIES: THE RESEARCH OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS IN SAWARNA VILLAGE, BAYAH SUB-DISTRICT, LEBAK REGENCY	
Asep Burhan Nurdin, Dina Manda Putri, Dina Rosdiana, Prifta Alina Pergiwati	233
KONSTRUKSI BAHASA DALAM SLOGAN (TAGLINE) IDENTITAS TUJUAN WISATA (DESTINATION BRANDING) DI ENAM KOTA DI INDONESIA	
Asih Prihandini, Novian Denny Nugraha	238
FETISME BAHASA DALAM LAGU POPULER	
Asrofah, Festi Himatu Karima, Larasati	243
THE INFLUENCE OF MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY IN INDONESIAN SONG LYRICS	
Athiyah Salwa	248
SUNDANESE VOCABULARIES IN KAMUS URBAN INDONESIA: AN EFFORT TOWARD POSITIVE LANGUAGE ATTITUDE THROUGH LEXICOGRAPHIC TRANSLATION	
Desie Natalia	253
KUALITAS KETERAMPILAN BERBAHASA JAWA PENUTUR BELIA DI SURAKARTA: SEBUAH FENOMENA PEMEROLEHAN BAHASA	
Djarmika	257
INTERFERENSI BAHASA ARAB DAN BAHASA JAWA PADA TUTURAN MASYARAKAT PONDOK PESANTREN SEBAGAI GEJALA PERGESERAN BAHASA	
Eko Widiyanto	262

PERSINGGUNGAN ANTARBAHASA MASYARAKAT NELAYAN DI PESISIR PANTAI SELATAN PACITAN	
Eny Setyowati, Sri Pamungkas	267
SELAMATKAN PERKAWINANMU, SELAMATKAN BAHASAMU: CATATAN MENGENAI DAMPAK POSITIF PERKAWINAN ENDOGAMI TERHADAP BAHASA MASYARAKAT KETURUNAN ARAB DI PASAR KLIWON SURAKARTA	
Eric Kunto Aribowo	271
KATA SAPAAN DALAM SAWALA LUHUNG MASYARAKAT ADAT KARUHUN URANG	
Euis Kurniasih	276
PERSEPSI GURU TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN DATA KORPUS DALAM PENGAJARAN TATA BAHASA BAHASA MELAYU	
Faizah Ahmad, Hishamudin Isam, Mashetoh Abd Mutalib	281
KEUNIKAN DAN KEESTETISAN PEMAKAIAN BAHASA RINENGGA DALAM WACANA PANYANDRA UPACARA ADAT PERNIKAHAN MASYARAKAT JAWA	
Favorita Kurwidaria	286
PENYUSUNAN KAMUS SERAPAN SEBAGAI UPAYA PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH DI INDONESIA	
I Nengah Suandi	291
PEMERTAHANAN BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PUISI TERJEMAHAN	
Ika Inayati	296
"PUPUH" SEBUAH PROYEKSI PENGEMBANGAN KARAKTER SISWA	
Juanda	300
PEMERTAHANAN DAN REVITALISASI BAHASA DAERAH DALAM PENERJEMAHAN TEATRIKAL	
Kahar Dwi Prihantono	304
AMALAN KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA BAHASA ARAHAN GOLONGAN MAHASISWA	
Melor Fauzita Binti Md. Yusoff	308
PERSAMAAN LAMBANG DAN MAKNA DALAM PERIBAHASA SEMAI DAN PERIBAHASA MELAYU	
Mohd. Rasdi Bin Saamah, Abu Hassan Abdul	313
BENTUK PERCAKAPAN WACANA HUMOR PADA ACARA PSBUKERS ANTV : SEBUAH KAJIAN PRAGMATIK	
Muhammad Iqbal Suhartomo, Riza Taufiq Rizki	318
PEMAKNAAN LEKSIKON GERAKAN TARI TRADISI SEBAGAI IDENTITAS MASYARAKAT SUNDA (LC)	
Nani Sunarni	323
ANALISIS KESALAHAN BAHASA: PERBANDINGAN ANTARA PELAJAR KELAS CEMERLANG DAN PELAJAR KELAS KURANG CEMERLANG	
Nasariah Mansor, Nooriza Wahab	328

NAMA DIRI ANAK JAWA DI ERA GLOBAL Netty Nurdyani	332
PEMENANG VS “ORANG YANG KALAH”: REFLEKSI IDENTITAS DAN BUDAYA BANGSA Nungki Heriyati, M. Rayhan Bustam	336
PERAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANYUMAS TERHADAP PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA MANDARIN DI PURWOKERTO Nunung Supriadi	341
MAKNA SIMBOLIK PERMAINAN CINGCIRIPIT SERTA MANFAATNYA BAGI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER ANAK Nursyifa Azzahro	345
JEJAK KUASA DALAM SABDA RAJA DAN DHAWUH RAJA: TINJAUAN ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS P. Ari Subagyo	350
ALIH KODE DAN CAMPUR KODE DALAM ACARA “BUKAN SEKEDAR WAYANG” DI NET TV: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK Pradipta Wulan Utami	355
DAYA PRAGMATIK DAN FUNGSI MANTRA PENGLARISAN BAGI MASYARAKAT JAWA Raheni Suhita, Djoko Sulaksono, Kenfitria Diah Wijayanti	360
KEBERPIHAKAN BAHASA JURNALISTIK MEDIA MASSA DALAM KERAJAAN JOKOWI Risha Devina Rahzanie	365
ANALISIS DIMENSI SOSIAL, BUDAYA, DAN EKONOMI DALAM FENOMENA ALIH KODE DI RUSUNAWA Rosida Tiurma Manurung	369
GAYA BAHASA DALAM SASTRA LISAN LAMPUNG PEPANCOGH Siti Fitriati	374
PENGUNAAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK BANTEN DI KALANGAN MAHASISWA (STUDI KASUS PADA DUA PTN DI PROPINSI BANTEN) Siti Suharsih	378
RAGAM DIALEK PADA MASYARAKAT TUTUR KABUPATEN DEMAK Sofi Aulia Rahmania	382
PELESTARIAN BAHASA DAERAH MELALUI PENULISAN DAN PENERBITAN BUKU Sudirman Wilian	387
GANGGUAN EKSPRESI BERBAHASA PADA PENDERITA DEMENSIA DI KOTA SURAKARTA Sumarlam, Djatmika, Sri Pamungkas	392
KEUNIKAN ANTROPONIM RUSIA KAJIAN ANTROPONIMIKA Susi Machdalena	396

PERILAKU SOSIAL MASYARAKAT INDONESIA AKIBAT KOSA KATA SERAPAN BAHASA ASING DALAM BIDANG TEKNOLOGI DAN KULINER	
Titi Puji Lestari	399
KONSEP PENGETAHUAN DALAM PUPUJIAN SUNDA KANGJENG NABI: KAJIAN ANTROPOLINGUISTIK DI DESA GIRI ASIH KAB. BANDUNG BARAT	
Titin Lestari	404
PERSEPSI HIGH FUNCTIONING AUTISM TERHADAP ASPEK FONEMIS	
Tri Wahyu Retno Ningsih	409
PENG-IKON-AN WANITA KARIR DALAM MEDIA CETAK	
Tubiyono	413
MORFOFONEMIK BAHASA INDONESIA DAN BAHASA LAMPUNG: KAJIAN MORFOLOGI KONTRASTIF	
Veria Septianingtias	417
AKOMODASI TUTURAN MASYARAKAT SAMBAU DI WILAYAH PERBATASAN	
Wati Kurniawati	421
FONOLOGI BAHASA MELAYU PROVINSI RIAU DAN BAHASA MINANG TANAH DATAR SUMATERA BARAT	
Welsi Damayanti	426
PERAN INTEGRASI LEKSIKAL BAHASA MELAYU MALAYSIA KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA PADA MASYARAKAT DESA TANJUNG ARU KECAMATAN SEBATIK TIMUR	
Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman	430

PROMOTING *OUTCOME BASED LEARNING (OBL)* IN A LINGUISTICS COURSE

Andi Rizki Fauzi

University of Pasir Pengaraian

Andi_gundoel@yahoo.com

Abstract

Teaching and learning linguistics in higher education is very important especially for English students because of learning language aspects. Linguistics is a course learnt by English students in Department of English Education. In the process of teaching and learning linguistics, the lecturers should focus on the outcome of the learning. They do not only demonstrate how to understand the branches of linguistics such as morphology, semantics, discourse but they also should be able to make a successful teaching and learning. One of the ways is by applying *Outcome Based Learning (OBL)* which is rarely applied. This approach covers three basic elements: designing the course intended learning outcomes, designing teaching and learning activities, and designing assessment. That is why the literature study is used to know whether OBL can be a potential approach in teaching and learning a linguistics course in Department of English Education. This article focuses on how OBL contributes in the teaching and learning a linguistics course.

Key Words: *Outcome Based Learning (OBL), Linguistics course, Intended learning outcomes*

INTRODUCTION

In Department of English Education, linguistics is a course must be learnt. It happens because linguistics concerned with the nature of particular language and the search for general properties common to all languages or large groups of languages including English. Some of the subareas of linguistics which is learnt in Department of English Education are introduction to linguistics (the introduction of the field and the concept of linguistics), phonetics (the study of the production, acoustics and hearing of speech sounds), phonology (the patterning of sounds), morphology (the structure of words), syntax (the structure of sentences), semantics (meaning) and pragmatics (language in context).

All of the sub areas in linguistics above cannot be separated from teaching and learning language including teaching and learning English. For example, to learn English, the learner should know the difference of English sounds. It really helps the learner either in speaking or listening English. In addition, linguistics is learnt because of having many contributions in teaching and learning a certain language such as the relationship between language learning and cognition, the role of language in general educational policy, and the relationship between language and the use of communicative strategies.

In education, linguistics courses are included in the core of applied linguistic programmes. According to Hrehovík (2005), applied linguistics was largely associated with language teaching and learning, seeking to bridge the gap between the theoretical achievements of linguistics and the reality of classroom pedagogical practice. However, based on the observation, most of the students who are in Departement of English Education are still confused about linguistics. Some of them considered that linguistics was a science (like physics) of language. One of the factor why the students feel confused is in the way of learning which still uses traditional way. There is no compatibility between the goal of learning and the the strategies, processes, techniques, and assessment wich is used.

Based on the explanation above, this article tries to promote OBL(*Outcome Based Learning* to be used in teaching and learning a linguistics course in Department of English Education. It will make the lecturers focused on how they supply learning activities that will help the students achieve the outcomes, and how to assess them to see how well they have achieved them not focused on what topics or content which will be given in teaching and learning proces (*content based learning*). The differences between content based learning and OBL can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Content Based Learning Versus Outcomes Based Learning (Spady, 1994)

Content Based Learning System	Outcomes Based Learning System
Passive students	Active learners
Assessment process – exam & grade driven	Continuous assessment
Rote learning	Critical thinking, reasoning, reflection & action
Content based/broken into subjects	Integration knowledge, learning relevant/ connected real life situations
Textbook/worksheet focused & lecturer centred	Learner centred & educator/ facilitator use group/ teamwork
See syllabus as rigid & non negotiable	Learning programmes seen as guides that allow educators to be innovative & creative in designing programmes/ activities
Lecturers/trainers responsible for learning - motivated by personality of lecturer	Learners take responsibility for their learning, learners motivated by constant feedback/ affirmation of worth
Emphasis what lecturer hopes to achieve	Emphasis outcomes – what learner becomes & understands
Content placed in rigid time frames	Flexible time frames - learners work at own pace
Stay in single learning institution until complete	Learners can gather credits different institutions until achieve qualification
Previous knowledge & experience in learning field ignored – Each time attends whole course	Recognition of prior learning: after pre-assessment, learners credited outcomes demonstrated or transfer credits elsewhere

DISCUSSION

1. Outcome based learning

The purpose of education is to create teaching and learning process which would bring about desired changes in learners which can make them more knowledgeable, better skilled or to influence their attitudes and values positively. The essence of education is to plan teaching process from designing curriculum, course contents, strategies to ascertain the learners acquired the learning outcome.

However, OBL is an approach which is rare to apply. By searching previous studies related to applying OBL in teaching and learning, OBL has been implemented in some of the countries such as USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Hong Kong and Malaysia. The main basis of OBL is producing outputs rather than inputs. The learning process is student-centered rather than lecture-based as in the conventional approach (Akir, Tang and Senian, 2012). According to Davis (2003), Outcome-based learning is an approach to education in which decisions about the curriculum are driven by the exit learning outcomes that the students should display at the end of the course.

From the definition, it can be concluded that the key components of OBL is outcomes. Learning outcomes are stated expectations of what someone will have learned, which inform curriculum, teaching and assessment. OBL implies that when programmes are planned desirable learning outcomes are identified and considered in the formulation of the plans. Course content, learning activities and assessment are designed so as to be consistent with the achievement of the desired learning outcomes.

2. Designing and Implementing Outcome based learning in linguistics

Designing OBL is one of the challenges in implementing OBL in teaching and learning linguistics because it is difficult to align the course content, learning activities and assessment to be consistent with the achievement of the desired learning outcomes. According to Kember (2005), there are some guidelines for good practice in outcomes-based teaching and learning. They are as follows:

- a. Desired outcomes
- b. Planning courses
- c. Nurturing desired outcomes
- d. Assessment
- e. Feedback for evaluation
- f. Case study in curriculum development

If courses are planned with an outcomes-based approach the first task is to identify desired outcomes. The lecturer have to design the course based on what will students want to learn, whether these skills and ideas are useful for them in the future or not. The course are primarily designed for students. In addition, the focus is on what the lecturer will do, while learning goals are expressed in terms of the content the lecturer will present to the students. The OBL approach, which is a learner-centered model, places students at the heart of the educational process. One of the key features of this model is that courses are described in terms of what the students should be able to do on exit. The statements that describe this are called 'intended learning outcomes.' In other word, the most important learning outcome is that students learn how to learn for themselves. The material will be taught is not just a matter of covering the content appropriate for a particular topic, but the desired learning outcomes also have to be considered. By encouraging students to think independently, they will develop the skill or competence needed to learn on their own.

In learning linguistics, knowing theories about linguistics is not sufficient, the students need to be able to put theory into practice. The lecturer should integrate theory with the goal of learning outcome. The outcomes define the curriculum, which means the learning outcomes have become the guiding principles in curriculum design. There are some aspects must be considered in planning the curriculum. Firstly, the desired learning outcomes need to be addressed. The other is the curriculum should demonstrates the meaningful learning through active engagement in learning tasks which require students to develop their capability. Good curriculum planning includes designing learning activities which are consistent with the aims and intended learning outcomes.

Course design must be arranged carefully. In identifying or selecting the most relevant courses, there are some questions must be consideration:

- a. What are the objectives of the programme?
- b. What do we expect the graduates to achieve when they have completed the programme?
- c. What is required in the world and what are the future trends?

Based on the explanation above, the curriculum design starts with what learners are expected to learn, followed by the design of teaching and learning activities that will assist learners to achieve the intended learning outcomes, and ends with the use of assessment that can provide feedback about the level of learning that has been achieved. Here is the difference between traditional course outline and OBL course outline in introduction to linguistics course.

Table 2: Traditional Course Outline and OBL Course Outline in Introduction to Linguistics Course

	Traditional course outline	OBL course outline
1	Demonstrate an understanding of the sub-domains of linguistics, enquiry, furnishing an initial morphology and semantics, discourse, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics;	Analyse and articulate the nature, structures and functions of English language as a rich and complex system
2	Demonstrate an understanding of issues in each subdomain pertinent to education, in particular, to the teaching and learning of language;	Apply principles of language to the specifics of the English language system
3	Demonstrate an ability to analyze and discuss core aspects of language, linguistics and communication;	Demonstrate a clear understanding of the roles and value of different varieties of English and their uses

Lixun, (2010)

After designing the course 'Intended Learning Outcomes', the lecturer must design the teaching and learning activities to help the students to achieve these outcomes. If one of the learning outcomes of a course is collaborative learning, The activities must be design to support the students in getting the outcomessuch as group projects or group oral presentations activity. In addition, when taking the OBL approach, the lecturer needs to ensure that all the learning outcomes have been addressed by the assessment. Assessment must be aligned with the outcomes that are being assessed, focusing on the knowledge and skills that are most important for learners to learn. It should be comprehensive, and tell educators and individual learners something they do not already know.

The assessment needs to be consistent with the aims towards active learning and teaching. There needs to be compatibility between assessment and teaching approaches in class. It needs to be carefully and consistent with desired learning outcomes, learning activities, fundamental concepts, feedback, student learning needs, and actual learning outcomes, designed to encourage the desired type of learning. The curriculum model which covers the assasment can be seen in the figure below:

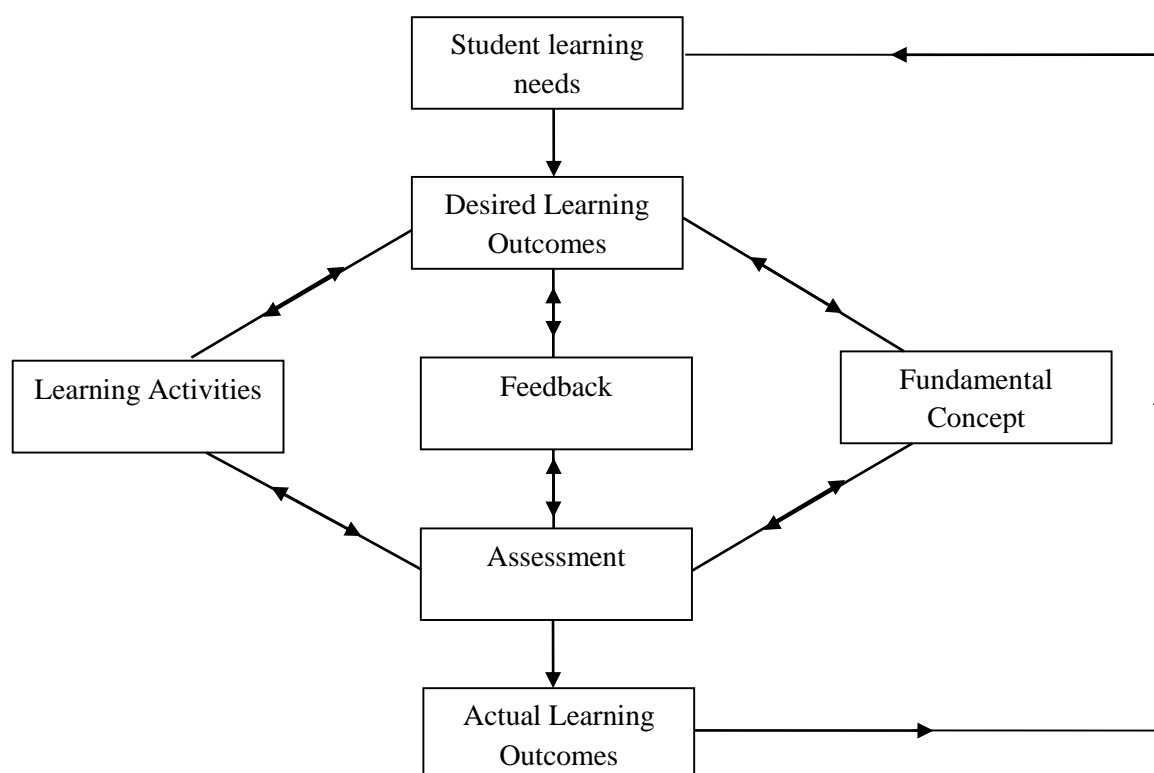


Figure 1: Curriculum planning model (Kember, 2005)

To be success in implementing OBL, the curriculum planning model above should be related each other. The student learning needs is the starting point which leads to the other elements. In the learning activity, it will be better to focus on groups discussion. It is very important for developing critical thinking and problem solving abilities. Kember (2005), critical thinking was the ability to make their own judgements and interpretations, and not necessarily accept the perspective of the lecturer, which is one of the more challenging notions of critical thinking.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that linguistics is a course which must be learnt by Eenglish education students. However, the learning outcome did not show the satisfied result. Based on the observation, it showed that the most of English departement students are still confused toward the linguistics course. That is why OBL which focused on the learning outcome is promoted to help the learners to focus on clearly defined learning outcomes, and they know what exactly they are able to do after completing a course. In addition, OBL makes learning more student-centered because it enables the students to be active in teaching and learning pocess. Moreover, the teachers do not focus on what

they want to teach, but they need to think from the learners' perspectives and focus on how they can help the learners to achieve the intended learning outcomes.

However, designing OBL is not easy. There are three main aspects should be designed. They are curriculum, teaching and learning activities, and assessment. It is not easy because all of them must be aligned and integrated with intended learning outcomes. That is why the curriculum planning model must be applied to make OBL in linguistics course be successful.

REFERENCES

- Akir, Oriah .Tang Howe Eng and Senian Malie.(2012).Teaching and learning enhancement through outcome-based education structure and technology e-learning support. *WC-BEM Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 62, 87 – 92
- Davis,Margery H.(2003). Outcome-Based Education: Educational Strategies. *JVME* 30(3).
- Hrehovík,Teodor.(2005).What Do We Teach: Applied Linguistics or Language Teaching Methodology?. *Proceedings from the Eighth Conference of British, American and Canadian Studies*. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 214-219
- Kember, David.(2005).*Best Practice in Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning at The Chinese University of Hongkong*. <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clear>
- Lixun, Wang.(2010).Designing and Implementing Outcome-Based Learning in a Linguistics Course: a Case Study in Hong Kong. *International Conference on Education and Education Psychology. Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences* 12, 9–18
- Spady, W. 1994. *Outcomes Based Education: Critical Issues and Answers*. American Association of School Administration: Arlington, Virginia.



**Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University
in Collaboration with
Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah**

**Jalan Imam Bardjo, S.H. No.5 Semarang
Telp/Fax +62-24-8448717
Email: seminarlinguistics@gmail.com
Website: www.mli.undip.ac.id/lamas**

